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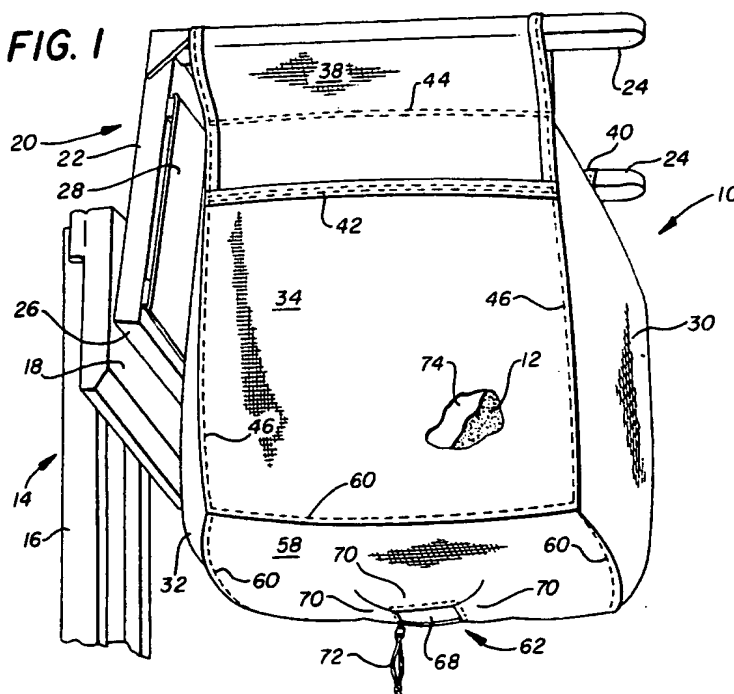
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GB 1097040
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(54) Collapsible receptacle with integral sling

(57) A collapsible receptacle (10) for handling flowable materials in semi-bulk quantities includes an integral sling structure. The receptacle (10) comprises side panels (30, 32, 34), a top panel including a fill spout, and a bottom panel (58). Lift sleeves (38, 40) are formed in an opposing pair of side panels for supporting the receptacle (10) without an external sling arrangement or pallet. Bands of continuous filaments may be woven into two side panels for additional strength. The receptacle may be formed from a blank comprised of one piece of material.

FIG. 1



GB 2 050 298 A

Certain of the chemical/mathematical formula(e) appearing in the printed specification was/were submitted in formal form after the date of filing.

The drawings originally filed were informal and the print here reproduced is taken from a later filed formal copy.

FIG. 1

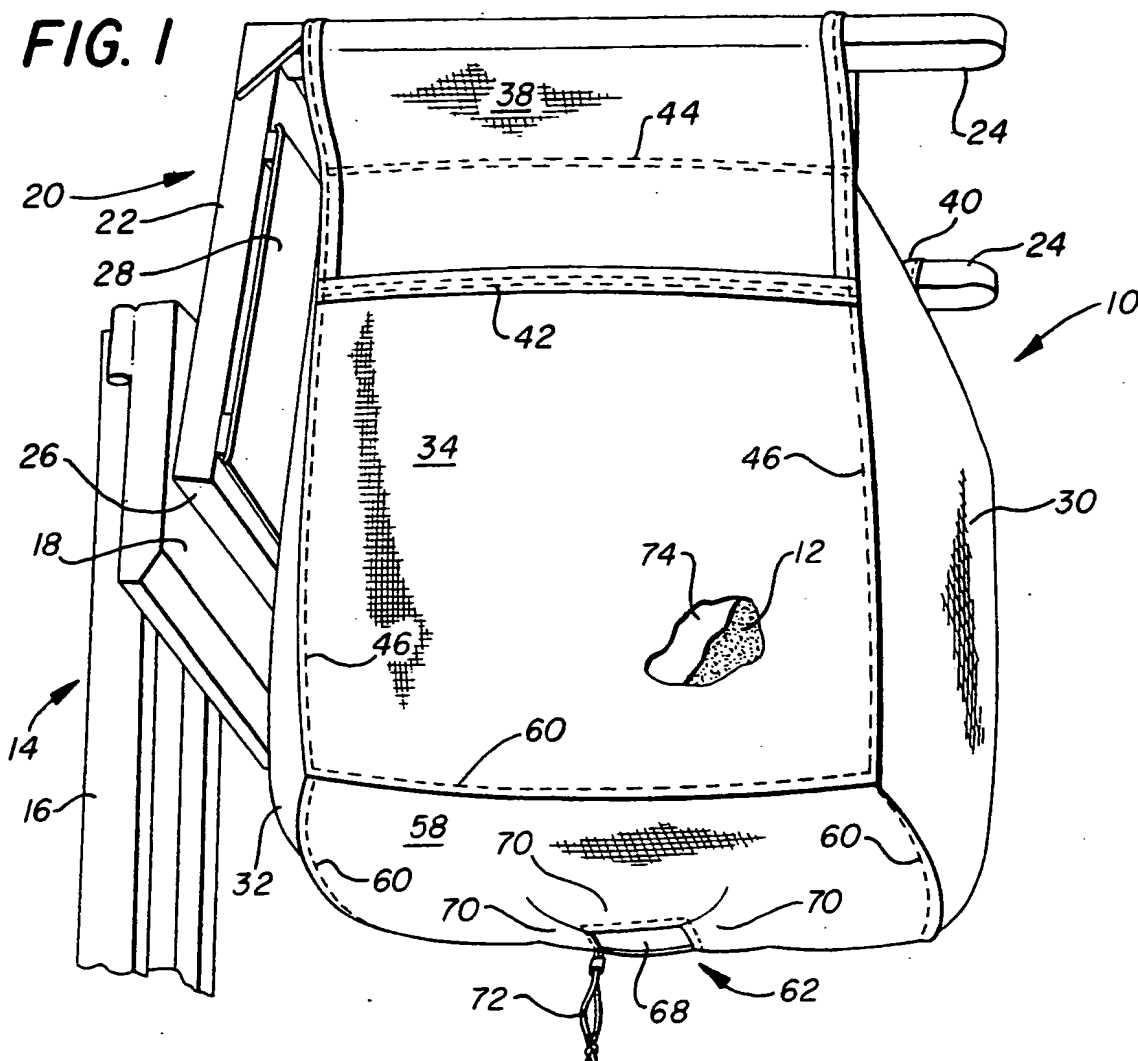


FIG. 2

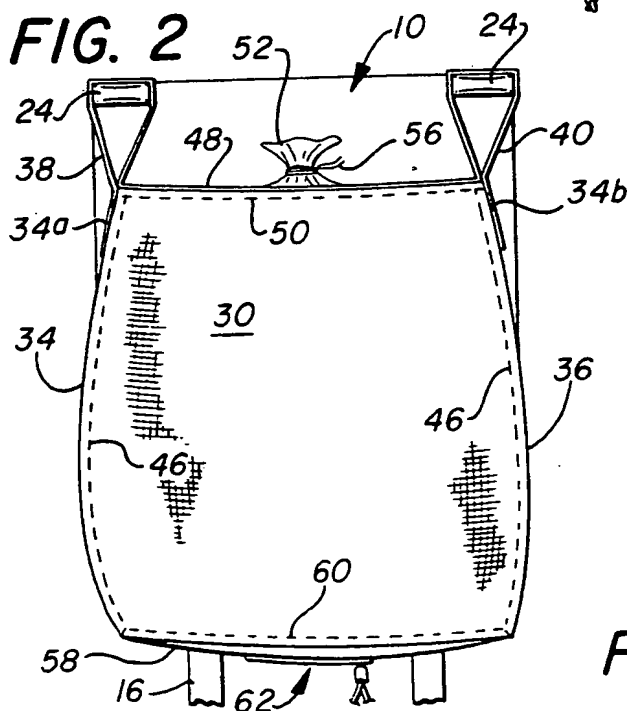


FIG. 3

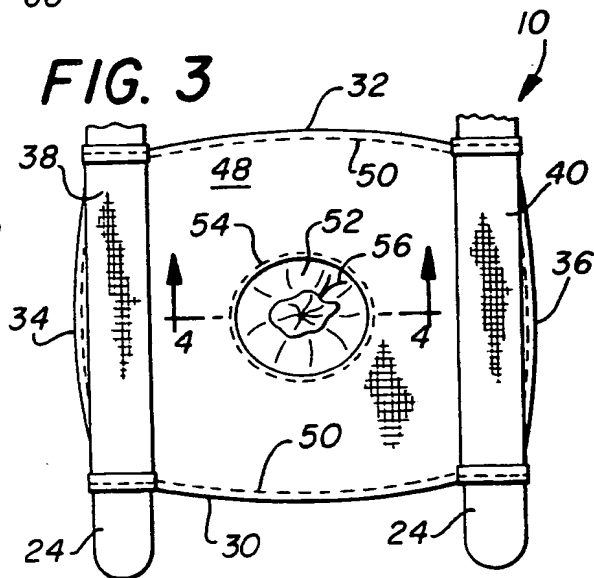


FIG. 4



FIG. 5

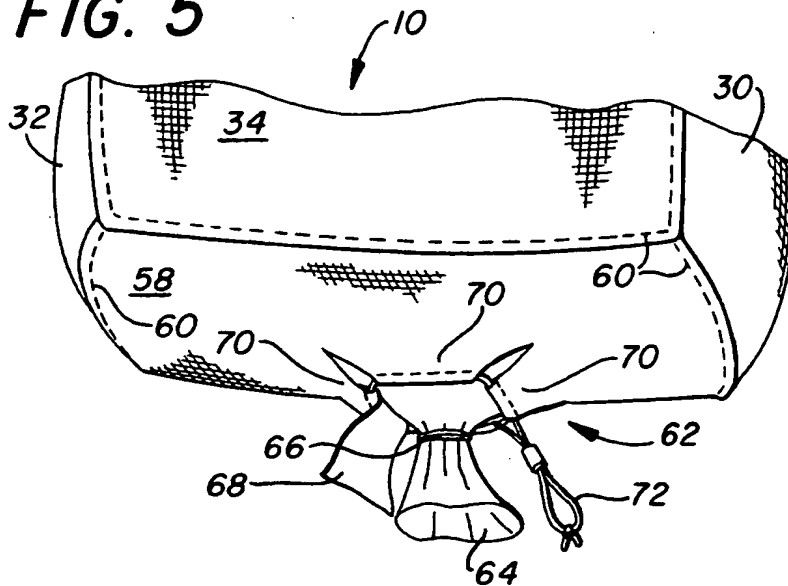


FIG. 6a

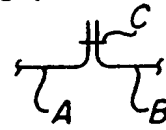


FIG. 6b

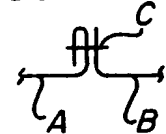


FIG. 6c

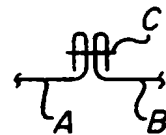


FIG. 6d

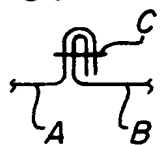


FIG. 7

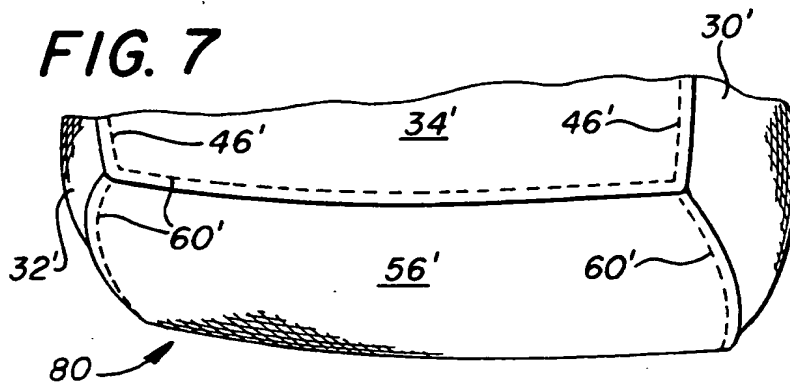


FIG. 8

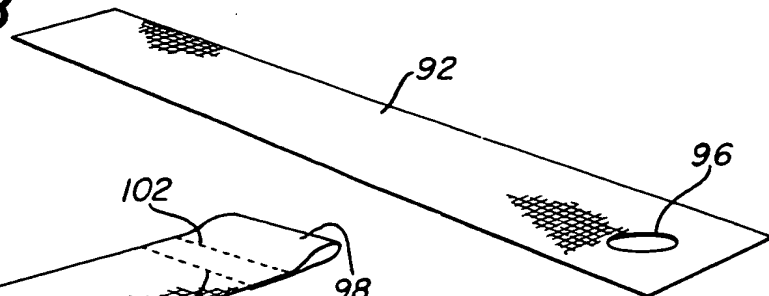
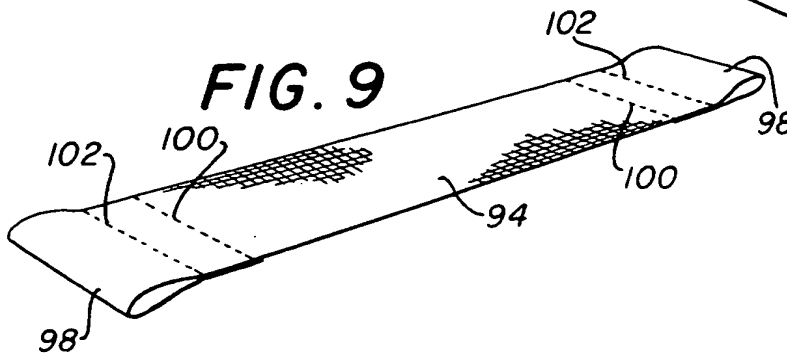


FIG. 9



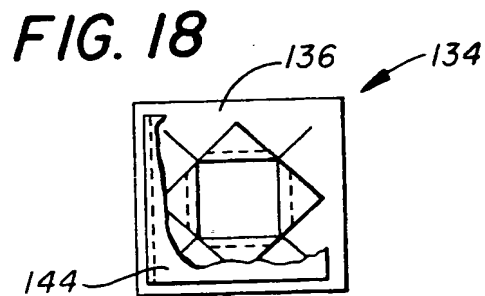
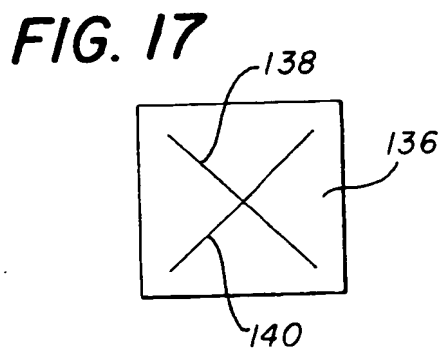
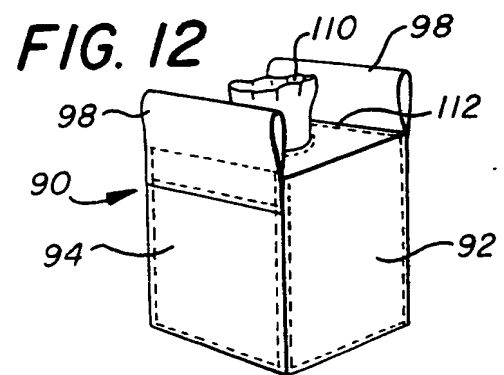
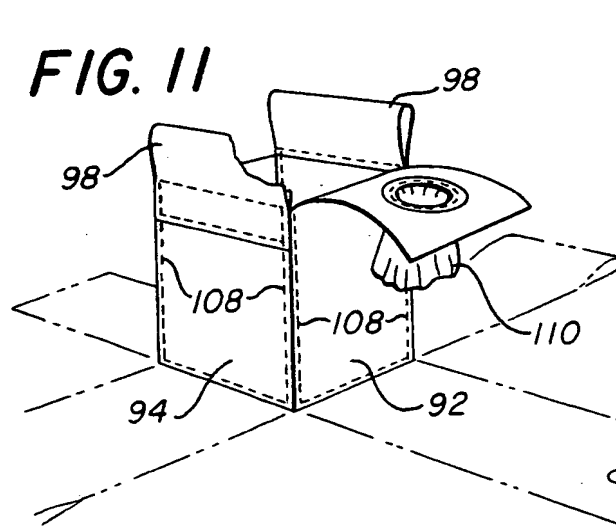
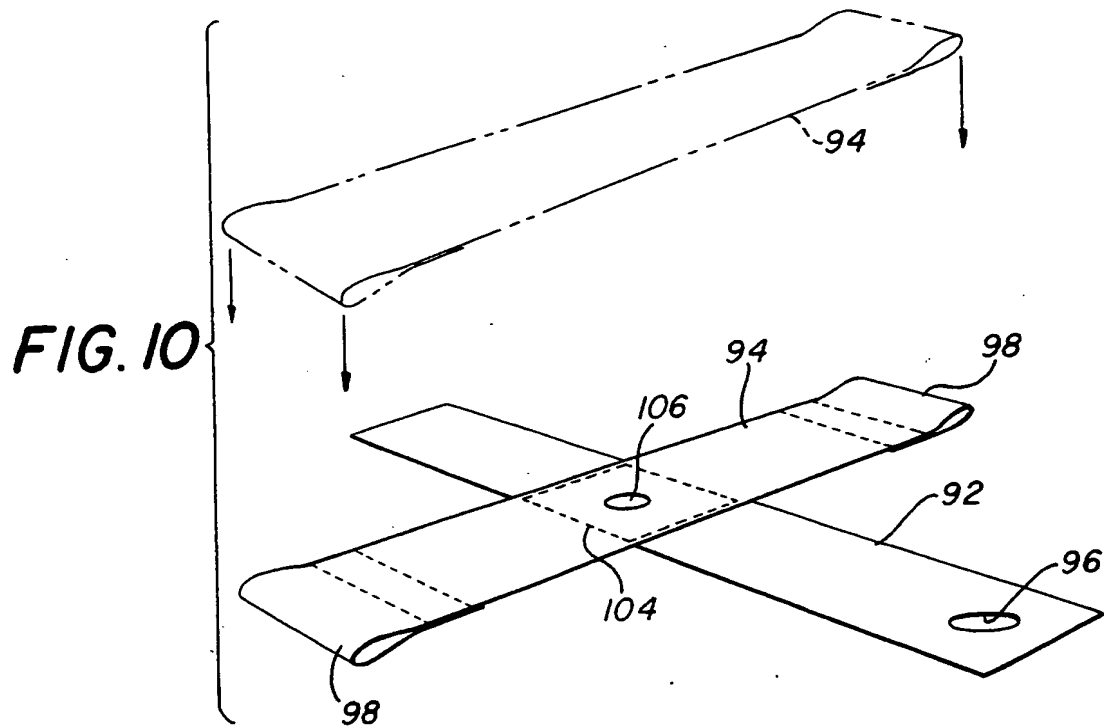


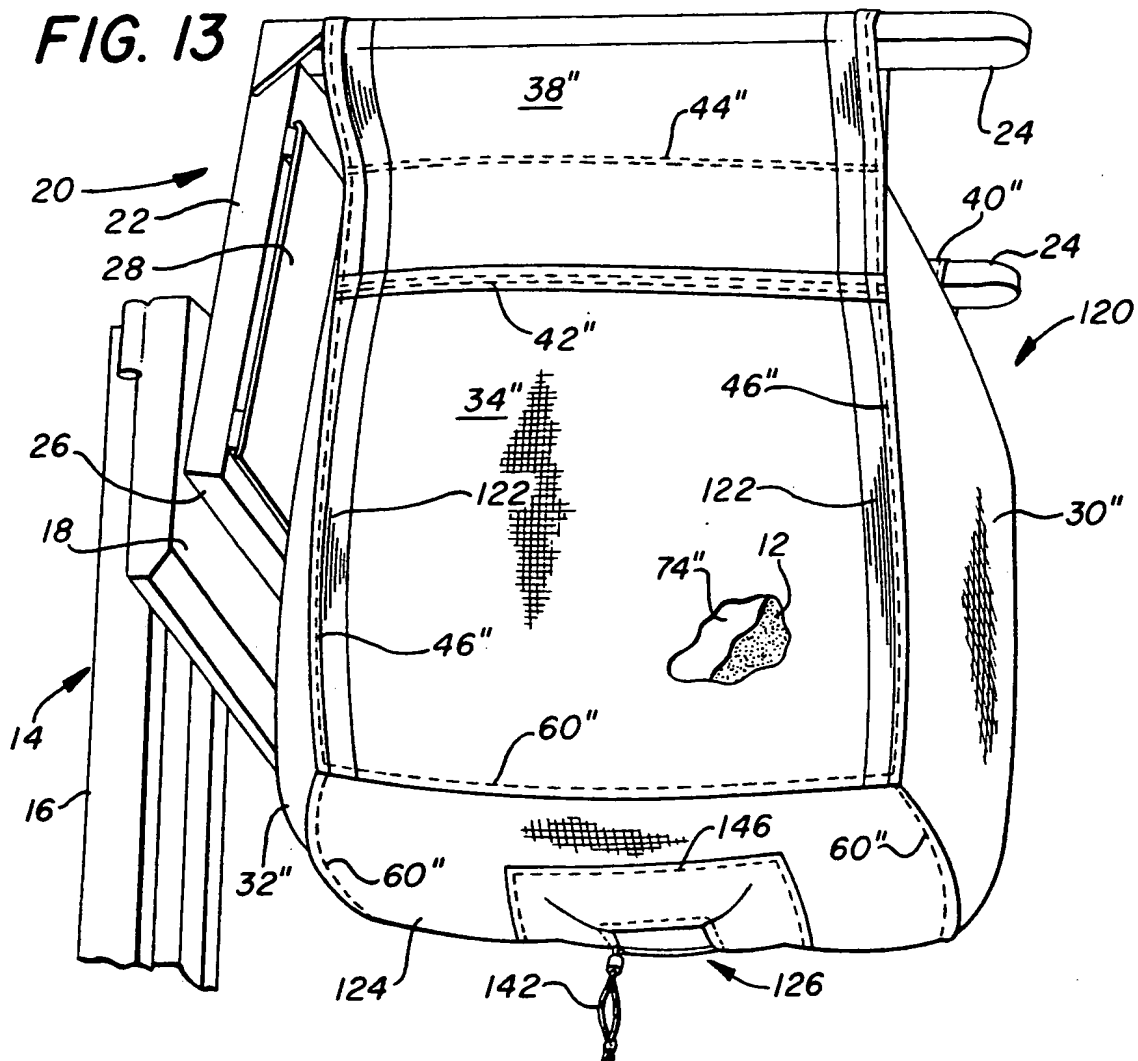
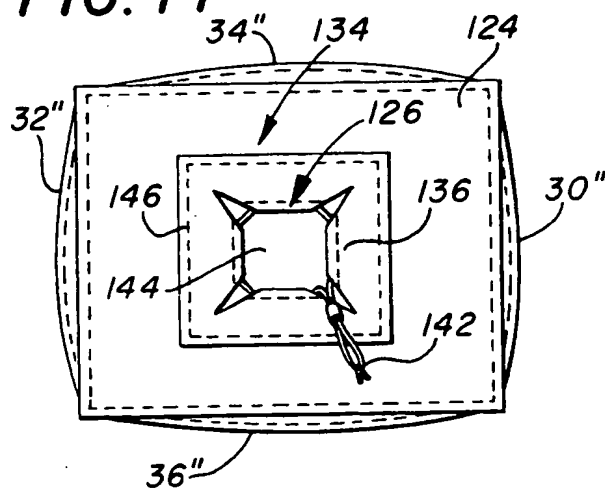
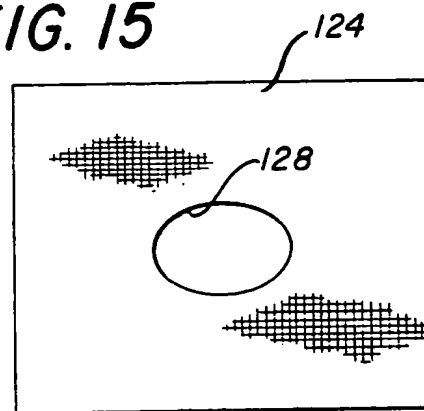
FIG. 13**FIG. 14****FIG. 15****FIG. 16**

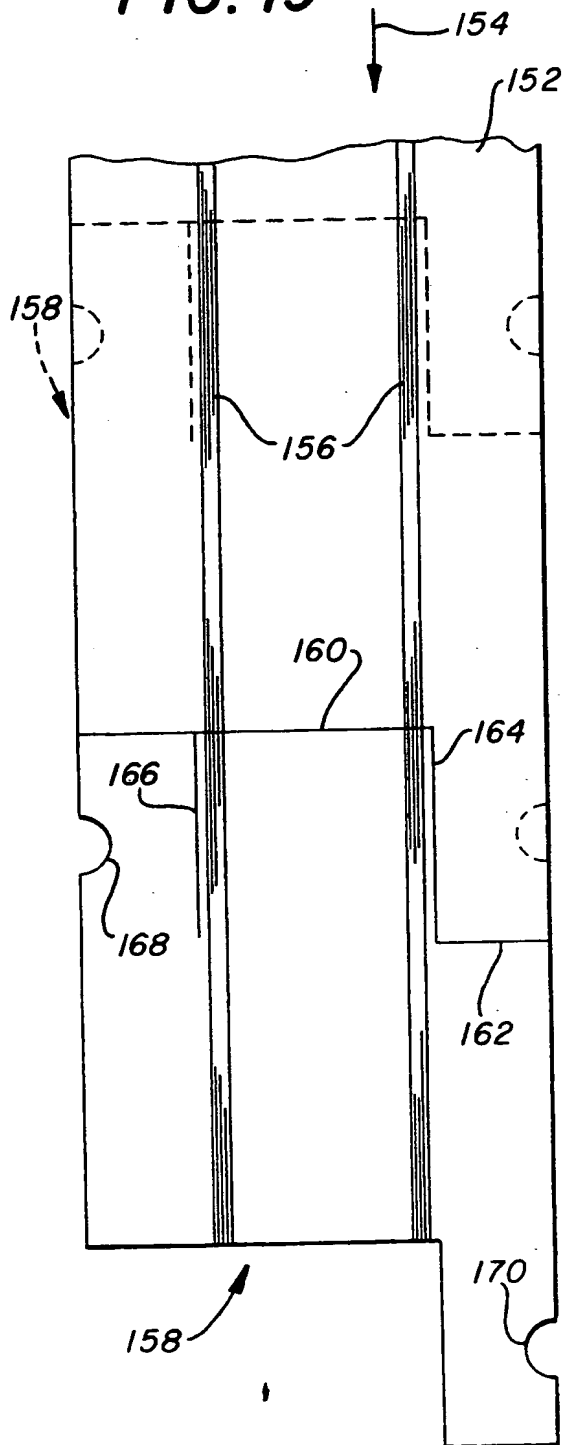
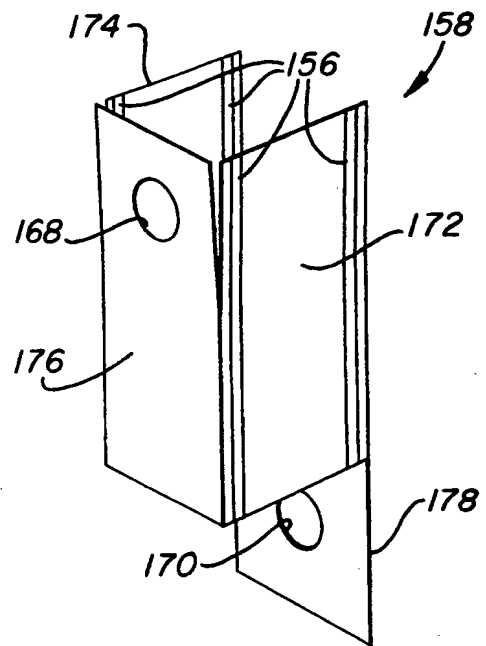
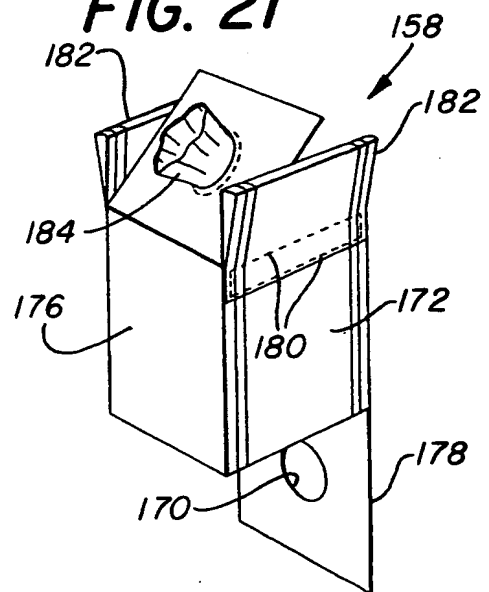
FIG. 19**FIG. 20****FIG. 21**

FIG. 22

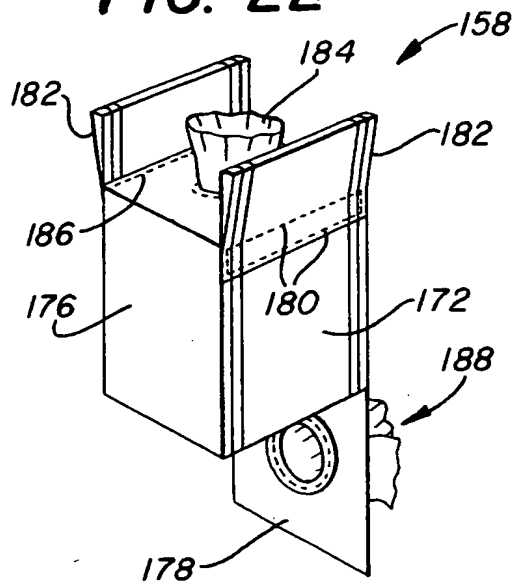


FIG. 23

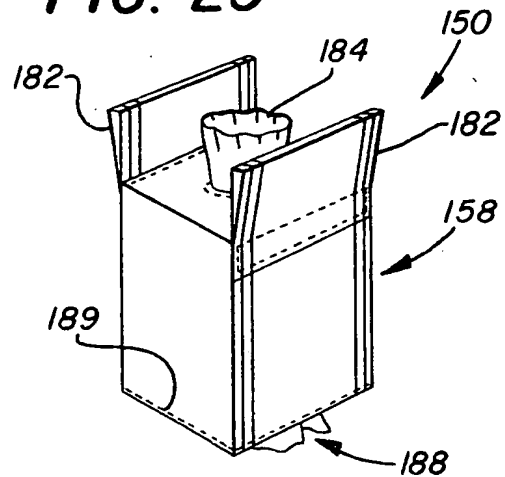


FIG. 24

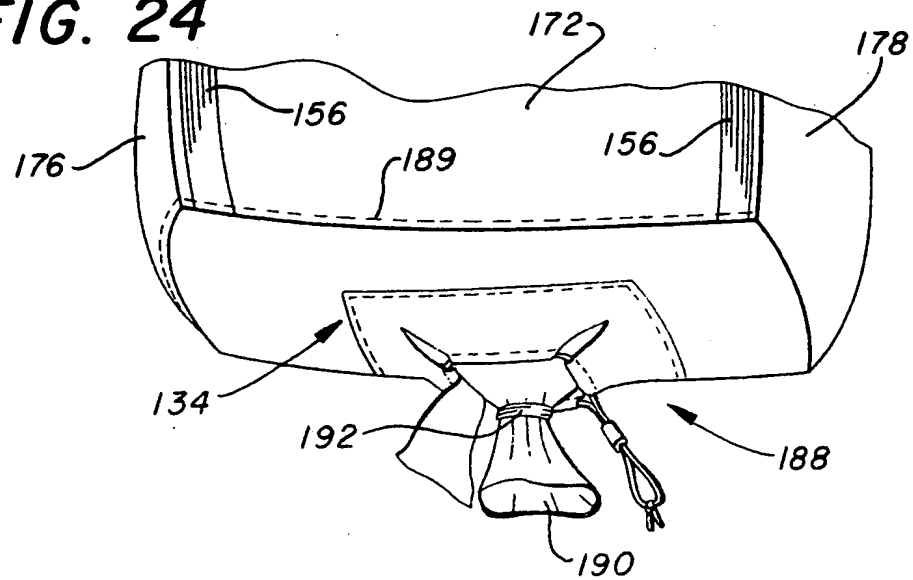
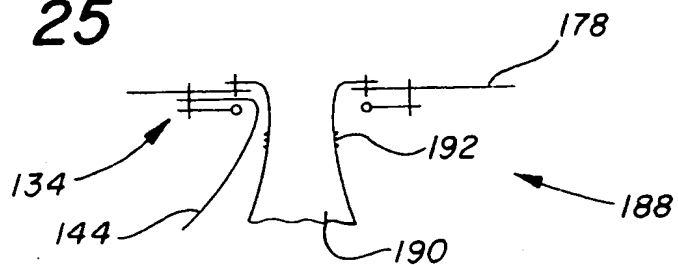


FIG. 25



SPECIFICATION

Collapsible receptacle with integral sling

5 *Technical field*

The present invention relates in general to receptacles for material handling. More particularly, this invention concerns a collapsible receptacle with an integral sling which is useful in handling flowable materials in semi-bulk quantities.

Background art

The handling of particulate, granular or other flowable materials involves several problems. Such materials include chemicals, minerals, fertilizers, foodstuffs, grains, agricultural products and the like. Materials like these have generally been handled in two fashions. Bulk handling equipment, including railroad cars, barges, trucks and the like, is employed when large quantities of material are required. Such bulk handling equipment, however, is of limited versatility. Only large quantities of materials can be handled efficiently, and only at those locations accessible to such equipment. In addition, sanitary standards are more difficult to maintain with bulk handling equipment because the materials are often exposed during at least part of the handling.

Container systems have been developed for handling relatively smaller quantities of material. The containers are individually filled, loaded for transportation to a point of distribution or use, unloaded, opened and emptied. Although containers can be more convenient in some respects, higher handling costs are usually incurred because less material is carried per container. The return freight costs of reusable containers can be substantial, particularly for rigid or noncollapsible containers.

There has been increasing interest in the use of flexible, collapsible containers for handling semi-bulk quantities of materials. The advantages of such receptacles include relatively low weight, reduced cost, better versatility, and low return freight costs in the case of reusable receptacles. One disadvantage of some flexible receptacles, however, is that they are not self-supporting and must therefore be handled with the aid of pallets or the like. Other flexible receptacles incorporate external sling assemblies for purposes of self-support. Two successful examples of receptacles with external sling constructions can be found in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,113,146 and 4,143,796 to Williamson and Williamson and Derby, respectively.

The incorporation of a sling assembly into a flexible receptacle, however, complicates the construction thereof in that the sling must be fashioned separately and then secured to the receptacle. Collapsible receptacles having external slings thus tend to be more expensive. There is thus a need for an improved collapsible receptacle of reduced cost which is self-supporting without an external sling arrangement.

Disclosure of invention

The present invention comprises a material receptacle which overcomes the foregoing and other

difficulties associated with the prior art. The invention comprises a new and improved collapsible receptacle for handling materials in semi-bulk quantities. The receptacle features top loading and bottom discharge. The receptacle herein can be used with virtually any flowable material, including minerals, chemicals, fertilizers, foodstuffs, agricultural products and the like. The receptacle of the present invention can be sized to handle from about six to eighty-four cubic feet of material, or up to about 3,000 pounds by weight. The construction of the receptacle herein functions as an integral sling, whereby an external sling assembly is neither desirable nor necessary. The invention lends itself simplified construction, and is therefore less expensive than collapsible receptacles incorporating external sling assemblies.

More specifically, the present invention comprises a collapsible receptacle with a built-in sling. The receptacle is formed primarily of rectangular panels of flexible but substantially inextensible material. Woven polypropylene or woven polyethylene materials can be utilized in constructing the invention. The receptacle herein includes a number of side panels, two of which are relatively longer than the other side panels. The side panels are arranged and secured together along the side edges thereof. The longer side panels are folded back and secured to themselves to form opposing lift loops or sleeves extending substantially the width of the receptacle. A bottom panel is secured between the bottom edges of the side panels, while a top panel with a fill spout therein is secured between the top edges of the side panels. If desired, a discharge spout can be mounted in the bottom panel.

In another embodiment of the invention, reinforced material is utilized for the two side panels having the lift sleeves at the tops thereof. The reinforced material comprises woven polypropylene or woven polyethylene with continuous longitudinal strands of polyester woven directly therein. The reinforcing polyester strands can be provided in the material as selvege or bands.

In another aspect of the invention, a combination top/bottom panel assembly can be used in constructing the receptacle. The assembly includes a panel with an opening positioned centrally therein. The opening is preferably oblong or oval in shape and is at least as wide in the long direction as the maximum bridging distance of the material being handled. A spout is positioned in the opening and secured to the panel. The assembly can be used in this form as a top panel for the receptacle. To convert to a bottom panel construction, a closure assembly is secured to the panel about the spout.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, the receptacle is formed from a single piece of material. Preferably, a receptacle blank is formed by making predetermined cutouts through a length of flattened circular or tubular material. The forward and trailing ends of the receptacle blank correspond so that blanks can be cut sequentially from an advancing supply of tubular material without waste. Openings for the fill and discharge spouts are cut into the receptacle blank as desired. The blank is then folded

and secured to form a collapsible receptacle with an integral sling.

Brief description of drawings

5 A more complete understanding of the invention can be had by reference to the following Detailed Description in conjunction with the accompanying Drawings, wherein:

10 *Figure 1* is a bottom side perspective view of a collapsible receptacle incorporating a first embodiment of the invention;

Figure 2 is a reduced front view of the receptacle shown in *Figure 1*;

15 *Figure 3* is a reduced top view of the receptacle shown in *Figure 1*;

Figure 4 is a diagrammatic sectional view taken along lines 4-4 of *Figure 3* in the direction of the arrows;

20 *Figure 5* is a partial perspective view of the bottom of the receptacle shown in *Figure 1* with the discharge spout assembly extended;

Figures 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d are diagrams of two types of seams utilized in constructing the invention;

25 *Figure 7* is a partial bottom side perspective view of a collapsible receptacle incorporating a second embodiment of the invention;

Figures 8-11 illustrate the steps in constructing a third embodiment of the invention;

30 *Figure 12* is a perspective illustration of a collapsible receptacle incorporating the third embodiment of the invention;

Figure 13 is a bottom side perspective view of a collapsible receptacle incorporating a fourth embodiment of the invention;

35 *Figure 14* is a bottom view of the receptacle shown in *Figure 13*;

Figures 15-18 are detail illustrations showing construction of the bottom receptacle panel;

40 *Figures 19-22* illustrate steps in constructing a fifth embodiment of the invention;

Figure 23 is a perspective illustration of a collapsible receptacle incorporating the fifth embodiment of the invention;

45 *Figure 24* is a partial perspective view of the receptacle shown in *Figure 23* with the discharge spout assembly extended; and

Figure 25 is a diagrammatic vertical section view through the extended discharge spout assembly of *Figure 24*.

Detailed description

Referring now to the Drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like or corresponding parts throughout the several views, and particularly referring to *Figure 1*, there is shown a receptacle 10 incorporating a first embodiment of the invention. The receptacle 10 is of flexible, collapsible construction and is useful in handling semi-bulk quantities of material 12. For example, material 12 can comprise minerals, chemicals, fertilizers, foodstuffs, agricultural products or the like.

65 A forklift assembly 14 supports the receptacle 10 in *Figure 1*. Forklift assembly 14 includes a mast 16 on a conventional forklift vehicle (not shown). Mast 16 supports a cross member 18 which is vertically

movable along the mast. Other loading vehicles having different types of lift assemblies can also be utilized.

70 A fork attachment 20 is connected to the cross member 18. Attachment 20 includes two vertical columns 22 and arms 24 extending outwardly from the upper ends of the connected between columns 22. A plate 28 is secured over crossbars 26. Portions of receptacle 10 are received over arms 24 for support by fork attachment 20.

75 If desired, receptacle 10 can be lifted and carried by a crane or the like using an attachment having arms similar to arms 24 in fork attachment 20. Receptacle 10 is self-supporting, and no external sling assemblies or pallets are required to handle the receptacle.

80 Constructional details of receptacle 10 are shown in *Figures 1, 2 and 3*. Receptacle 10 comprises front and back side panels 30 and 32, and left and right side panels 34 and 36. Side panels 30, 32, 34 and 36 are all generally rectangular. In accordance with the preferred construction of receptacle 10, side panels 34 and 36 are relatively longer than side panels 30 and 32. The upper ends of side panels 34 and 36 are folded back and secured to themselves to form lift sleeves 38 and 40, respectively. Lift sleeves 38 and 40 thus extend the entire width of side panels 34 and 36, respectively.

85 In particular, the formation of lift sleeves 38 and 40 proceeds as follows. Each lift sleeve 38 and 40 is formed similarly. With respect to panel 34, the top edge thereof is secured by stitching 42 extending across the panel. Preferably, a second line of stitching 44 is provided across panel 34 above stitching 42. If desired, the top and side edges of panel 34 can be folded inward before provision of stitching 42 and 44 for extra reinforcement of these areas in receptacle 10. It has been found that the two lines of stitching 42 and 44 create a truss-like effect, which is more effective in distributing load between lift sleeve 38 and receptacle 10. Lift sleeve 40 in side panel 36 is formed in similar fashion. It will thus be understood that lift sleeves 38 and 40 extending across the entire width of receptacle 10 are formed directly in an opposing pair of side panels.

95 The side panels 30, 32, 34 and 36 are joined at the side edges thereof to form an upstanding sidewall in receptacle 10. The side edges of the panels are connected together by means sewn seams 46. Seams, such as plain seams wherein adjacent panels are joined by stitching along a line positioned inwardly from the free edges of the panels, can be used to interconnect each panel 30, 32, 34 and 36 to an adjacent panel. Other suitable types of seams 46 can also be used, if desired. The side panels 30, 32, 34 and 36 are thus interconnected by longitudinal seams 46 extending along the length thereof.

100 A top panel 48 is secured between the upper ends of side panels 30, 32, 34 and 36. Panel 48 can be of rectangular or square configuration. Panel 48 is secured about the periphery thereof to side panels 30, 32, 34 and 36 by means of stitching 50. A fill spout 52 is mounted in an opening provided centrally in the top panel 48. The spout 52 is generally cylindrical, and is secured by stitching 54 about the

circumference of one end to panel 48. A wire tie 56 or other suitable device can be employed to close fill spout 52. It will thus be apparent that flowable material 12 is introduced into receptacle 10 through fill spout 52.

Referring now to Figures 1, 2 and 5, a bottom panel 58 closes the lower end of receptacle 10. Bottom panel 58 is secured about the periphery thereof by stitching 60 to the bottom edges of panels 30, 32, 34 and 36. The bottom panel 58 includes a discharge spout assembly 62. Discharge spout assembly 62 is substantially identical to the discharge spout assembly 70 illustrated and described in U.S. Patent No. 4,143,796, the disclosure of which is herein incorporated by reference.

Figure 1 illustrates discharge spout assembly 62 in the closed position, while Figure 5 illustrates the assembly in the open and extended position. Briefly, discharge spout assembly 62 includes a spout 64 connected to an opening in bottom panel 58. Spout 64 is closed with a wire tie 66. When not in use spout 64 can be rolled up, covered with flap 68, and closed inside flaps 70 by draw cord 72.

Collapsible receptacle 10 can be constructed of any suitably strong material which is flexible but substantially inextensible. Natural or synthetic woven material can be employed. Jute, cotton, polyethylene, or polypropylene are examples of such materials. It has been found that woven polypropylene material is advantageous because of its strength, durability and puncture resistance. An impermeable liner 74, shown in Figure 1, can be provided inside receptacle 10, if desired. Liner 74 would be advantageous when handling foodstuffs, fine powdered materials, or moist materials. Polybutylene film, for instance, can be used for liner 74.

Figures 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d are detailed illustrations of seams which can be employed in connecting adjacent panels in receptacle 10. Figure 6a comprises a plain seam wherein single layers of panels A and B are connected by stitching C. In Figure 6b a double layer of panel A is secured to a single layer of panel B. Double layers of panels A and B are interconnected in Figures 6c and 6d. Panels A and B in these detailed illustrations represent any pair of adjacent panels in receptacle 10. If desired the outside edges of panels A and B can be fused or adhesively secured together to minimize leakage.

Figure 7 partially illustrates a second embodiment of the invention. Various components of collapsible receptacle 80 are substantially identical in construction and function to components of collapsible receptacle 10 shown in Figures 1-5. Such identical components are designated in Figure 7 with the same reference numerals, but are differentiated therefrom by means of a prime (') designation.

The primary distinction comprises the fact that receptacle 80 does not include a discharge spout assembly, whereas receptacle 10 includes spout assembly 62. Bottom panel 56' in receptacle 80 simply comprises a square or rectangular section of material. Discharge of flowable materials from receptacle 80 is accomplished by puncturing bottom panel 56'. Receptacle 80 is thus best suited for material handling applications wherein reuse of the

receptacle is not contemplated. Though illustrated only partially, receptacle 80 is substantially identical to receptacle 10 in all other respects.

Figures 8-11 illustrate the steps involved in constructing the collapsible receptacle 90 shown in Figure 12. Receptacle 90 comprises a third embodiment of the present invention. Receptacle 90 is formed from two panels 92 and 94 each having the configuration of an elongate rectangle. Panels 92 and 94 comprise suitable natural or synthetic material, such as woven polypropylene or woven polyethylene. Panel 92 includes an opening 96 near one end thereof. Panel 94 includes loops or sleeves 98 formed at the ends thereof. Sleeves 98 in panel 94 are formed by folding back and securing the ends of the panel with stitching 100. Preferably, a second line of stitching 102 is provided between stitching 100 and the end of each sleeve 98.

As shown in Figure 10, panel 94 is laid over panel 92 and secured thereto with stitching 104. The area where panels 92 and 94 cross over comprises the bottom of receptacle 90. If desired, an opening 106 can be formed through panels 92 and 94 to receive a discharge spout assembly. A discharge spout assembly similar to spout assembly 62 in receptacle 10 can then be mounted in bottom opening 106.

Panels 92 and 94 are folded inwardly and secured together along adjacent edges thereof by stitching 108, as is best shown Figures 11 and 12. A fill spout 110 is then sewn into opening 96 in the upper portion of panel 92. This portion of panel 92 is then folded inwardly and secured about the periphery thereof by stitching 112 to the end panels 92 and 94. The top of receptacle 90 is thus closed in this manner. Any of the seam constructions illustrated in Figures 6a, 6b, 6c or 6d can be employed in constructing receptacle 90.

It will thus be apparent that collapsible receptacle 90 includes a bottom of double-layered construction. Receptacle 90 is comprised of two panels 92 and 94, each of which extends around the bottom of the receptacle for increased support. Lift sleeves 98 are connected by a continuous length of material uninterrupted by stitched seams.

Referring now to Figure 13, there is shown a collapsible receptacle 120 incorporating a fourth embodiment of the invention. Various components of the fourth inventive embodiment are substantially identical in construction and function to components of the first embodiment, receptacle 10 shown in Figures 1-5. These identical components are designated in Figure 13 with same reference numerals as utilized hereinbefore in connection with receptacle 10, but are distinguished therefrom by means of a double prim (") designation.

The primary distinction between receptacle 120 and receptacle 10 comprises bands 122 in panels 34" and 36", the latter of which is not shown in Figure 13. Preferably, each panel 34" and 36" includes two longitudinal bands 122 extending the entire length thereof and positioned near each side edge thereof. Panels 34" and 36" are preferably formed of woven polypropylene or woven polyethylene material, while bands 122 are each formed of continuous strands woven straight into

each panel. For example, each band 122 can be about one to two inches wide, and be comprised of about 50 strands of polyester. Bands 122 can also be woven into panels 34" and 36" in the form of
 5 selvage. It has been found that bands 122 in receptacle 120 further enhance the integral sling construction of the receptacle.

Referring to Figures 14-18, collapsible receptacle 120 preferably includes bottom panel 124 having
 10 discharge spout assembly 126 mounted therein. The bottom of receptacle 120 is constructed as follows. Panel 124 is provided with a central opening 128. A round or oblong configuration can be utilized for opening 128. In accordance with the preferred
 15 construction of the invention, opening 128 is generally oval or oblong in configuration. The longest dimension of opening 128 should be greater than the maximum bridging distance of the particular material 12 to avoid clogging of discharge spout assembly 126. It has been found that clogging or material
 20 bridging across an opening depends upon the width of the opening rather than area. An oval opening 128 is thus preferable because material bridging can be avoided with a relatively smaller opening which
 25 does not weaken panel 124 as much as a round or larger area opening.

As shown in Figure 16, a spout 130 is then secured in opening 128 by stitching 132. It will be appreciated that panel 124 with spout 130 could be utilized as the
 30 top panel 48" in receptacle 120.

A closure subassembly 134, which is shown in Figures 17 and 18, is then secured over spout 130 to panel 124. Subassembly 134 includes another panel 136 which is relatively smaller than bottom panel
 35 124. A pair of crosscuts 138 and 140 are formed through panel 136. Four flaps are thus formed by crosscuts 138 and 140. These flaps are next folded back and secured to panel 136, such as by means of sewing, to form guide loops for draw rope 142
 40 shown in Figures 13 and 14. An optional cover flap 144 can then be sewn or otherwise secured to one side of panel 136 to complete construction of subassembly 134. The subassembly 134 is then attached to bottom panel 124 with stitching 146 to
 45 complete construction of discharge spout assembly 126.

It will be understood that the construction of panel 124 and discharge spout assembly 126 comprises a significant feature of the invention. This construction
 50 is not limited to receptacle 120, but can be employed in receptacle 10 or other receptacle constructions. The construction of this bottom panel begins with a panel/spout subassembly, which can be utilized by itself as a top panel. A bottom panel is formed
 55 simply by adding a closure subassembly 134 to panel 124. This facilitates the construction of both top and bottom panels. In addition, the use of subassembly 134 considerably reinforces panel 124 in the area surrounding spout 130 by eliminating
 60 high stress points at the corners of crosscuts 138 and 140.

Figures 19-22 illustrate the steps involved in constructing the collapsible receptacle 150 shown in Figure 23. Receptacle 150 comprises a fifth embodiment of the invention herein. In contrast to the

collapsible bags or receptacles shown in Figures 1-18, each of which is constructed from multiple pieces of suitable rectangular material, the receptacle 150 is constructed from a single piece of material.

70 The method of constructing receptacle 150 can be adapted to automation and comprises a significant feature of this particular embodiment.

Referring to Figure 19, a predetermined receptacle blank is first cut from a length of circular or tubular material 152. Suitable natural or synthetic material, such as woven polypropylene or woven polyethylene, can be used for material 152. Circular or tubular material 152 is in flattened condition and advanced from a supply thereof in the direction of
 75 arrow 154 into a cutting station. If desired, material 152 can include four integral reinforcing bands 156, only two of which are shown. Bands 156 are similar to bands 122 utilized in receptacle 120 described above. Each band 156, for example, comprises an
 80 area of one to two inch width with a plurality of continuous reinforcing strands extending in a longitudinal direction through material 152. Provision of bands 156 in material 152 enhances the integral sling construction of receptacle 150.

90 Receptacle blank 158 is cut from material 152 as follows. One transverse cut 160 extends inwardly from one edge of material 152 and across about 3/4 of the width thereof. Another transverse cut 162 is made inwardly from the opposite edge of material
 95 152 offset from cut 160 and across the remaining 1/4 width of material 152. The ends of cuts 160 and 162 are connected by a longitudinal cut 164. Another longitudinal cut 166 intersects cut 160 at a point located at 1/4 of the width of material 152 from the
 100 opposite edge thereof. Cuts 160, 162, 164 and 166 all extend through both layers of the flattened circular or tubular material 152.

It will be apparent that cut 166 remains in receptacle blank 158, while cuts 160-164 serve the purpose
 105 of severing the receptacle blank from material 152. Cuts 160, 162 and 164 define the upper end of the leading receptacle blank 158, and at the same time define the bottom end of the trailing receptacle blank. There is thus little or no material waste in
 110 forming each receptacle blank 158, which is one of the significant advantages of the fifth inventive embodiment herein.

In accordance with the preferred construction, two openings are then cut into the opposite longitudinal edges of receptacle blank 158. A generally semi-circular fill opening 168 is formed in the edge of receptacle blank 158 near cut 166. A generally
 115 semi-circular discharge opening 170 is preferably formed in the opposite edge of receptacle blank 158 at the bottom end thereof. Provision of opening 170 is optional and is not necessary if it is desired to construct receptacle 150 without a discharge spout.

The tubular receptacle blank 158 is then opened as shown in Figure 20. It will be observed that a pair of reinforcing bands 156 are provided in opposite panel
 125 portions 172 and 174 of the receptacle blank 158, while openings 168 and 170 are provided in the remaining pair of panel portions 176 and 178 thereof.

130 Referring to Figure 21, the upper ends of panel

portions 172 and 174 are then folded back and secured to themselves with at least one line of stitching 180 to form lift loops or sleeves 180. After formation of lift sleeves 182, a fill spout 184 is then

5 sewn into opening 168 of panel portion 176 in receptacle blank 158. Installation of fill spout 184 is similar to that of spout 52 shown in Figure 4.

Referring to Figure 22, the top end of panel portion 176 with fill spout 184 therein is then folded inwardly

10 and secured about the periphery thereof by stitching 186 to panel portions 172 and 174. Closure of the top end of receptacle 150 is thus completed with this step. A conventional wire tie (not shown) can be used to close fill spout 184.

15 Referring to Figures 22 and 23, a discharge spout assembly 188 is next sewn into opening 170 in the lower end of panel portion 178. If desired, discharge spout assembly 188 can comprise simply a spout 190 and wire tie 192 installed in a fashion similar to

20 fill spout 184.

Figures 24 and 25 illustrate the preferred construction of discharge spout assembly 188 in the open and extended position. A closure subassembly 134, which was previously described herein and shown in

25 Figures 17 and 18, is secured to panel portion 178 around spout 190. The addition of closure assembly 134 reinforces the bottom of receptacle 150.

From the foregoing, it will be understood that the present invention comprises an improved collapsible receptacle having numerous advantages over the prior art. The receptacle herein utilizes a construction which serves as a built-in sling for the receptacle, thereby eliminating the complication and expense of an external sling arrangement. Other

35 advantages will suggest themselves to those skilled in the art.

Although particular embodiments of the invention have been illustrated in the accompanying Drawings and described in the foregoing Detailed Description, it will be understood that the invention is not limited to the embodiments disclosed, but is intended to embrace any alternatives, modifications, and rearrangements and/or substitutions or parts or elements as fall within the spirit and scope of the

45 invention.

CLAIMS

1. A collapsible receptacle for handling flowable materials, comprising:
 - a plurality of side panels each having a top edge, a bottom edge, and two side edges;
 - two of said side panels being relatively longer than the other panels;
 - 55 said side panels being arranged and joined together at the side edges of adjacent panels;
 - said two relatively longer side panels being folded back and secured to form lift sleeves by which the receptacle can be supported;
 - 60 a bottom panel secured between the bottom edges of the side panels;
 - a top panel secured between the relatively longer side panels and the top edges of the other side panels; and
 - 65 a fill spout mounted in the top panel for introduc-

ing flowable material into the receptacle.

2. The receptacle of Claim 1, wherein said side, top and bottom panels are constructed from woven materials.

- 70 3. The receptacle of Claim 1, wherein the side, top and bottom panels are constructed from materials selected from the group consisting of woven polypropylene and woven polyethylene.

4. The receptacle of Claim 1, wherein the side, top and bottom panels are formed from a 1-piece receptacle blank of predetermined shape.

5. The receptacle of Claim 1, wherein the side panels with the lift straps therein and the bottom panel are formed from one continuous piece of elongate material.

6. The receptacle of Claim 1, wherein each of said relatively longer side panels includes an upper end, the upper end of each such panel being folded back and secured to itself by at least one line of stitching extending completely across the panel.

7. The receptacle of Claim 1, further including: means for selectively closing the fill spout.

8. The receptacle of Claim 1, further including: spout means mounted in the bottom panel for selectively discharging flowable material from the receptacle.

9. The receptacle according to Claim 8, wherein said discharge spout means comprises:

- said bottom panel including an opening defined by a plurality of flaps formed by crosscuts of predetermined lengths provided in the bottom panel;

- a spout of substantially flexible material secured about the periphery of one end thereof to said bottom panel;

- said flaps in said bottom panel being folded back and secured to define guideways at the ends of the flaps; and

- a draw rope extending through said guideways for selectively enclosing the spout within the flaps in the bottom panel of the receptacle.

10. The receptacle according to Claim 8, wherein said discharge spout means comprises:

- said bottom panel including an opening formed therein;

- a spout of substantially flexible material positioned in said opening and secured about the periphery of one end thereof to said bottom panel;

- a second panel of substantially flexible material secured to said bottom panel about the opening therein;

- said second panel including an opening therein defined by a plurality of flaps formed by crosscuts of predetermined lengths in said second panel, said flaps being folded back and secured to define guideways at the ends of said flaps; and

- a draw rope extending through the guideways formed on the second panel for selectively enclosing the spout between the bottom panel of the receptacle and the flaps in the second panel.

11. A collapsible receptacle for handling flowable materials, which comprises:

- four side panels each having a top edge, a bottom edge, and two side edges;

- 130 said side panels being arranged and joined

together at the side edges of adjacent panels;
two of said side panels extending above the other
panels, each being folded back and secured to itself
substantially across the width thereof to form lift

5 sleeves for supporting the receptacle;

a bottom panel secured between the bottom
edges of the side panels;

a top panel secured between the side panels
having the lift sleeves formed therein and the top

10 edges of the other side panels;

a fill spout mounted in the top panel for introduc-
ing flowable material into the receptacle; and

spout means mounted in the bottom panel for
selectively discharging flowable material from the

15 receptacle.

12. The receptacle of Claim 11, wherein the side
panels are formed of woven plastic materials.

13. The receptacle of Claim 11, wherein said side
panels are constructed of material selected from the
20 group consisting of woven polypropylene and
woven polyethylene materials.

14. The receptacle of Claim 11, wherein the side
panels having the lift sleeves therein and the bottom
panel are formed from one continuous piece of

25 elongate material.

15. The receptacle of Claim 11, wherein the side,
top and bottom panels are all formed by folding a
receptacle blank of predetermined configuration.

16. The receptacle of Claim 11, wherein the
30 panels with the lift sleeves formed therein include
continuous strands of reinforcing fibers extending
between the top and bottom edges of each panel.

17. The receptacle of Claim 11, further including:
means for selectively closing the fill spout.

35 18. The receptacle of Claim 11, wherein said
discharge spout means comprises:

said bottom panel including an opening defined
by a plurality of flaps formed by crosscuts of
predetermined lengths provided in the bottom

40 panel;

a spout of substantially flexible material secured
about the periphery of one end thereof to said
bottom panel;

45 said flaps in said bottom panel being folded back
and secured to define a guideway at the end of each
flap; and

a draw rope extending through said guideways for
selectively enclosing the spout and cover within the
flaps in the bottom panel of the receptacle.

50 19. The receptacle of Claim 11, wherein said
discharge spout means comprises:

said bottom panel including a hole formed
therein;

55 a spout of substantially flexible material posi-
tioned in said opening and secured about the
periphery of one end thereof to said bottom panel;

a second panel of substantially flexible material
secured to said bottom panel about the opening
therein;

60 said second panel including an opening therein
defined by a plurality of flaps formed by crosscuts of
predetermined length in said second panel, said
flaps being folded back and secured to define

65 a draw rope extending through the guideways

formed on the second panel for selectively enclosing
the spout and cover between the bottom panel of the
receptacle and the flaps in the second panel.

70 20. A collapsible receptacle for handling flow-
able materials, which comprises:

four side panels each having a top edge, a bottom
edge, and two side edges;

said side panels being arranged and joined
together at the side edges of adjacent panels;

75 two of said side panels extending above the other
panels, each being folded back and secured substan-
tially across the width thereof to form lift sleeves by
which the receptacle can be supported;

80 a bottom panel joined between the bottom edges
of the side panels;

a top panel joined between the side panels with
the lift sleeves formed therein and the top edges of
the other side panels;

85 fill spout means mounted in the top panel for
introducing flowable material into the receptacle;

discharge spout means mounted in the bottom
panel for releasing flowable material from the
receptacle;

90 a second panel secured to the bottom panel about
the discharge spout means;

said second panel including an opening therein
defined by a plurality of flaps formed by crosscuts of
predetermined lengths in said second panel, said
flaps being folded back and secured to define

95 guideways at the ends of the flaps; and

a draw rope extending through the guideways for
selectively enclosing the spout between the bottom
panel of the receptacle and the second panel.

100 21. The receptacle of Claim 20, wherein the side,
bottom and top panels are separate pieces compris-
ed of woven materials in generally rectangular
configurations.

22. The receptacle of Claim 20, wherein the side
panels having the lift sleeves therein and the bottom
105 panel are formed from one continuous piece of
woven material.

23. The receptacle of Claim 20, wherein the side,
bottom and top panels are formed from one piece of
woven material comprising a receptacle blank of
predetermined configuration.

110 24. A collapsible receptacle for handling flow-
able materials, which comprises:

four side panels each having a top edge, a bottom
edge, and two side edges;

115 said side panels being arranged and secured
together at the side edges of adjacent panels to form
longitudinal side seams;

two of said side panels extending above the other
side panels and being folded back and secured to
themselves to form lift sleeves by which the recepta-
120 cle can be supported;

a bottom panel secured about the periphery
thereof between the bottom edges of the side
panels;

125 a top panel secured about the periphery thereof
between the side panels with the lift sleeves formed
therein and the top edges of the other side panels;

fill spout means mounted in the top panel for
introducing flowable material into the receptacle;

130 discharge spout means mounted in the bottom

panel for releasing flowable material from the receptacle;

a second panel secured to the bottom panel in surrounding engagement with the discharge spout means therein;

said second panel including an opening therein defined by a plurality of flaps formed by crosscuts of predetermined lengths in said second panel, said flaps being folded back and secured to define

guideways at the ends of the flaps; and a draw rope extending through said guideways for selectively enclosing the spout between the bottom and second panels.

25. A collapsible receptacle for handling flowable materials, which comprises:

a first elongate piece having opposite ends and side edges;

said first piece being folded to define a pair of opposite side panels interconnected by a bottom panel;

the ends of said first piece being folded back and secured substantially across the width thereof to form lift sleeves;

a second elongate piece having opposite ends and side edges, said piece being positioned between the side panels formed in said first piece;

said second piece being folded to define opposite side panels and a top panel;

said first and second pieces being secured together about the peripheries thereof; and fill spout means mounted in the top panel in said second piece for introducing flowable material into the receptacle.

26. The receptacle of Claim 25, wherein the first and second pieces are constructed of material selected from the group consisting of woven polypropylene and woven polyethylene materials.

27. The receptacle of Claim 25, wherein said first and second elongate pieces are formed of woven materials, and further including: a plurality of strands of reinforcing fibers extending continuously between the ends of said first piece.

28. The receptacle of Claim 25, further including: discharge spout means mounted in the bottom panel of said first piece for releasing flowable material from the receptacle.

29. A collapsible receptacle for handling flowable materials, which comprises:

a receptacle blank of predetermined configuration formed from a single piece of material;

said receptacle blank being folded to define four side panels each having top and bottom edges, a top panel and a bottom panel;

the top edges of two of the side panels in said receptacle blank being folded back and secured to form lift sleeves by which the receptacle can be supported;

the bottom panel in said receptacle blank being folded across and secured about the periphery thereof to the bottom edges of the side panels therein;

the top panel in said receptacle blank being folded between the lift sleeves and secured about the periphery thereof to the side panels therein; and

fill spout means mounted in the top panel of said receptacle blank for introducing flowable material into the receptacle.

30. The receptacle of Claim 29, wherein said receptacle blank is constructed of material selected from the group consisting of woven polypropylene and woven polyethylene materials.

31. The receptacle of Claim 29, wherein said first and second elongate pieces are formed of woven materials, and further including:

a plurality of strands of reinforcing fibers extending continuously between the ends of said first piece.

32. The receptacle of Claim 29, further including: a discharge spout means mounted in the bottom panel of said first piece for releasing flowable material from the receptacle.

33. A bottom panel construction for use in a receptacle for handling flowable materials, comprising:

a first panel with an opening formed therein;

a flexible spout extending through the opening in said first panel and secured about one end thereof to said panel;

a second panel including predetermined crosscuts therein forming an opening defined by a plurality of flaps, said flaps being folded back and secured to define a guideway at the end of each flap;

said second panel being secured to said first panel so that said spout extends through the opening in the second panel; and

a draw rope extending through the guideways formed by said flaps for selectively enclosing the spout between the first and second panels.

34. The bottom panel construction Claim 33, further including:

a spout cover connected at one end between the first and second panels and extending across the opening in said second panel.

35. The bottom panel construction of Claim 33, further including:

means for selectively closing the spout.

36. The bottom panel construction of Claim 33, wherein the opening in said first panel is oval-shaped with a length no less than the bridging distance of the material being handled.

37. A collapsible receptacle for handling flowable materials, substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to, or as shown in, Figures 1 to 6d, or Figure 7, or Figures 8 to 12, or Figures 13 to 18, or Figures 19 to 25, of the accompanying drawings.